

# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLON HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1828.

No. 47

## CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty-five Cents. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

## THE HON. JAMES WILSON'S COMMUNICATION.

FAIRFIELD, Adams county, Pa.  
1st September, 1828.

To T. Walker & A. Rayon, Esqrs.

GENTLEMEN: It would have afforded me great pleasure to have accepted, had not prior engagements prevented me, your obliging invitation to the Administration Meeting and Barbecue, at Wallace's spring, near Waynesburg, on the 4th inst. conveyed in your note of the 30th last month, in which note you are pleased to say the meeting will be addressed by several gentlemen, and express a desire to hear one from myself. Every person acquainted with me knows that I am not talented for public speaking—nevertheless, standing in the relation which I do to that portion of my fellow-citizens who may be assembled on that occasion, it may be expected, and not improper, for me to say something in relation to the unparalleled state of excitement which at present prevails in the public mind. Being satisfied myself, that the present state of our public affairs will fully justify such a course, I shall not undertake to descend upon its propriety, nor attempt to meet in anticipation the objections which may be urged against it. I shall content myself with the reflection, that, in adopting it, I have endeavored to discharge a duty which I owe to those who have been extremely partial in conferring their favors on me.

It will not be expected that in a communication of the kind I am about to make, I shall go into an examination of all the political matters which have connected themselves with the late session of Congress. That would require more time and labor than I can at present afford to devote to such an undertaking. What I have principally in view is to draw your attention, my fellow-citizens, to certain proceedings which it is important the public should correctly understand, and which unwearied attempts are now making, and will no doubt continue to be made, to obscure and misrepresent. It is a fact no longer to be denied, that the approaching Presidential election, has so taken possession of the public mind, that few, if any, subjects of a public nature have been suffered to escape its influence. This is a state of things deeply to be regretted, because it is calculated to keep up a perpetual and injurious inquietude throughout the country. No sooner is one election over, than the supporters of the unsuccessful aspirants, stung by chagrin and urged on by mere disappointment, will set out to oppose and thwart the measures of the new administration, in hopes, by that means, to break it down, and secure the government a few short years to themselves and their partisans; being doomed, should they succeed, to fall themselves, by the same means by which they rose to power. Should, unfortunately for our country, such a course of things be established, and sanctioned by the public voice, we may then bid farewell to honesty in the conduct of public men—dissimulation and cunning must necessarily take the place of candor and integrity, and men of exalted worth, will retire in disgust from the performance of public trusts. In a government resting for its support and duration, upon public opinion, as our's emphatically does, it is of the very greatest importance, that that opinion should be calmly and deliberately formed, to pronounce a correct decision.

Accumulation of power in the hands of one, or of a few, has ever been the bane of human liberty, the scourge of human kind. For the time being, it matters but little, whether that accumulation is the result of fixed law, or of public delusion. A few years' observation has convinced me, that it is one of the greatest present misfortunes, and an evil more threatening to our future happiness than any other, that so great a portion of our citizens, are so wholly absorbed in the inquiry how a particular man shall be made to succeed to the Presidency. "Principles and not men" was long a favorite maxim with Pennsylvania. I regret it is not more so

now. I regret it, because the events that are now in progress, are calculated to impair and derange the whole political system of the Union, and render every thing, both in the general and state governments, subservient to one man and his most efficient partisans. Such to my mind is the tendency of the present exertion, conducted as it is with so much violence. Its danger is not in the least lessened by the fact, that those who are running headlong in this wild career, claim to be exclusive Republicans. Whenever the time shall come, that nothing will serve as a sufficient qualification for the office of Governor of a State, Member of Congress, or Member of a State Legislature, but unqualified devotion to a particular individual, we may bid farewell to all hope of increasing the list of able and patriotic statesmen. The best days of the Republic will then have been numbered.

At the time the honor of a seat in Congress was first conferred upon me, from a variety of causes not now necessary for me to enumerate or refer to, the voice of Pennsylvania was decidedly in favor of General Jackson for the Presidency. A large portion of her citizens believed he had claims for that honor, far surpassing those of any other candidate. In that opinion, I am free to confess, I coincided, and on numerous occasions gave decisive proofs of my preference for him. It was an honest preference, and I took pleasure in letting it be known. I judged from the best lights I could procure, and if I have since, with more knowledge and experience than I then possessed, been induced in some measure to change my views on that subject, I feel a confident hope that such of my fellow-citizens, at least, as have a personal knowledge of me, will do me the justice to believe, that the change has resulted from an honest conviction, that I had been in error. Occupying a station which has afforded me the opportunity of observing for myself, what, without that advantage, I should have been compelled to learn from the interested and prejudiced representations of others, I cannot, for the mere purpose of seeming to preserve a consistency of opinion, refuse to do justice to men who have been, as I am now convinced, very unjustly abused. In short, I can no longer listen to the story of "bargain and corruption," because I am fully satisfied that it is UTTERLY FALSE, & was only used for unworthy purposes, by such as have had the means of knowing the facts on which it claimed to rely.

The honesty of my preference for Gen. Jackson very naturally produced in my mind a deep regret, at the failure to elect him by the House of Representatives, and I for a time listened to the charge of corruption. Disappointment in regard to a favorite object is well calculated to make strong impressions, and it is quite probable, that, yielding to the influence of that disappointment, I may have expressed my belief in the truth of the charge. Be that as it may, I have long been convinced to the contrary.

The solitary circumstance, that no testimony has been exhibited after three years diligent search in all quarters of the Union, is of itself sufficient to acquit all the gentlemen implicated, leaving entirely out of the question the high character which they have ever sustained.

I am now fully sensible, that respecting Gen. Jackson I was led away by that blaze of glory which the peculiar circumstances and feelings of the moment contributed to throw around the successful defence of New Orleans. I had, under the influence of some of the best feelings of our nature, fallen into the erroneous belief common to all ages of the world—the belief, that he who may have conducted a military corps to victory, must be possessed of a great capacity of mind, and consequently, of all the requisite qualifications for civil rule. This error was the more likely to prevail in this country, because in the person of the GREAT WASHINGTON, the two qualities were admirably united. But, alas! how few have been the characters that resemble Washington! Let the history of all successful soldiers answer the question. But the "causes of the evils which have proved fatal to Republics," are of too general and extensive a nature to be discussed at large in a communication like this.

My object is to draw your attention to a few things of a more specific character—things involving the political economy of the country. The public opinion of our state is so decidedly in fa-

vor of the protection of domestic manufactures, that no man who looks to the enjoyment of public favor will dare directly to oppose the system; but there are many, whose connection with Southern politicians, on the subject of the Presidency, induce them to fall into a course of conduct, which, if it had succeeded, would certainly have defeated all hopes of effecting the passage of any law calculated to extend protection to our home industry. Ever since the determination of certain leading politicians of Pennsylvania to combine with the South, we have been continually lectured about the danger of monopolies, and persuaded to believe that all measures for the protection of manufactures, were to result to the exclusive benefit of the New England States—as though every thing which promoted the prosperity of New England must necessarily result to the injury of Pennsylvania! And when speaking of the

views entertained in the two extremes of the Union, the North has been continually represented as being in favor of manufactures from selfish views! a sentiment which Pennsylvania ought not to encourage—whilst the opposition of the South was excused because it had always prevailed there! Thus it has been, that the prejudices of our people have been attempted to be enlisted against the tariff policy in New England, on the ground of superior interest, and at the same time co-operation and union with the South urged on the ground of uniform hostility! A hostility, which, as it has always existed, ought no longer to be noticed! This, fellow-citizens, has been the policy pursued both in and out of Congress, by those who, although professedly in favor of a tariff, are always acting with the enemies of that system. It was by counsels of that sort, that the Tariff bill of the last session came into existence. During the whole time the Committee were preparing the Bill, and after it was reported, the enemies of the measure appeared exceedingly gratified, and many were heard to say that it contained provisions which would compel many Tariff men to vote against it, and thereby insure its defeat! That this was looked for and desired by most of the opposition to the Administration, I doubt not. My reasons are such as will warrant my conclusions. When men set about the accomplishment of any object in good faith, they will unquestionably associate with and consult such as have the same views with themselves. This is natural, and must always take place. Let us apply this reasoning to the conduct of those who talk about a tariff for Pennsylvania, and deal out denunciations against the establishments in New England and other states. During the whole course of debate upon the tariff in the House, these men consulted exclusively with Southern members, and they voted uniformly together, until it came to the final passage of the Bill! This, of itself, is to me sufficient to prove that all was not right. But there is still a stronger evidence of the fact, to be found in the declarations made upon the floor by the Southern members: they openly avowed that in the course they pursued, they were influenced by a design to make the bill so odious and unequal, that its own friends must vote against it: and yet they were the men whom the friends of Gen. Jackson not only consulted with, but voted with also! A most insidious attempt has long been making in Pennsylvania to induce a belief, that the interests of the farmer and manufacturer are in opposition to each other; that whatever goes to the benefit of the manufacturer is of course to the injury of the farmer! It requires but little examination to prove the fallacy of this proposition. The fact obviously is, that their interests are so identified as to admit of no separation. Let me illustrate this by a plain and simple case. Suppose that by the passage of a tariff, in the course of a year, 10,000 persons were to be detached from agriculture and to apply themselves to manufactures, by these means a market would be produced for the provisions raised by our farmers, amounting to at least \$500,000. Would not a result such as this be very advantageous? But if in addition to this, by the establishment of the manufactures necessary to employ this number of hands, a demand should be created for an equal amount of raw material, such as wool, hemp, flax, iron, and other articles, our market arising from this alone would more than half equal the amount of all our exports of the same articles. That such would be the result of this policy, no one can doubt. Let the other side

of this question now be examined.—The argument used, by those among us, who combined with the South, is this, that without great caution you will establish monopolies, and raise up great manufactories to the injury of the farmer. They say you must take care of the farmer. You must produce, &c. But how do they attempt to do this? By encouraging such establishments as will create a market?—by no means. They propose to do it by laying a duty on the importation of such articles as he is in the habit of raising; and this is the way, we are told, to protect and benefit the farmer. Let this policy be tested, and see what will be its results. It is known that the demand for flour in Pennsylvania is so limited, that it is scarcely an object worthy of attention. Suppose that \$20 per barrel was imposed as a duty on the importation of every barrel from abroad? Is there any man so silly as to think the measure would benefit the farmer? I can safely say none. The same reasoning will apply in regard to many other articles. The truth is, that all this pretended zeal for the interests of the farmer, on the part of those who are opposed to all the practical means for his relief, is nothing but an attempt to delude.

This brief sketch of the two systems of policy, exhibits the real difference, between the supporters of the Administration and the Opposition, in relation to the Tariff, as will appear by their speeches and votes during the late session of Congress; and should the opposition succeed in the Presidential election, nothing is more certain than that every effort in the power of that party will be used to depress Manufactures. This presents an all-important consideration to the People of Pennsylvania. The facts and conclusion I have here stated, no one will doubt, who has had an opportunity to examine minutely, the doings of the last session of Congress. The real cause of all the discontent which is expressed against the present administration, may be traced to the impatience felt by southern politicians at being excluded from the high offices and rule of the nation! They have so long governed the nation, that they look upon it as their legitimate right. It is for the people of Pennsylvania to determine whether their attachment to a fortunate Soldier is to throw the weight of this state into the hands of men possessing a deadly hostility to their interests.

Much abuse, has been spread by means of Congressional speeches, on the subject of extravagance in the expenditures of the present administration, and a committee of seven was appointed to examine into the fact—five of their number were the very men who made the charge. They have made a report, which is before the public: a counter report has also been made by the two members friendly to the Administration; and its friends are willing to risk its reputation on these reports: John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, are the gentlemen composing the minority of this Committee. The known talents, integrity, and worth, of these gentlemen, afford a sure guarantee that whatever they will present will bear the severest test: and if they have not found anything to condemn, it is because nothing exists demanding condemnation. The candor of these men, demands for their statements entire confidence.

These are briefly my views of the present contest, which has created so much ill feeling in our State, & throughout the Union. I have thought it due to myself, as well as to those whose kindness I am indebted to for the station I occupy, to be thus explicit. I should despise myself if I were to conceal anything for the purpose of flattery. I however, know too much of the present state of feeling, to expect that in presenting, thus candidly, my opinions, I shall escape censure; but I console myself with the reflection, that I believed them to be just, and that the time will come in which their soundness will be generally conceded.

For the honor conferred on me, I pray you, fellow-citizens, to accept my unfeigned thanks, and permit me to assure you, that the impression made on my mind can never be effaced—and that whatever may be the situation I shall hereafter be destined to occupy, the recollection of the relations that have existed between us, will be dear to my heart.

You will please make this communication to the meeting in that way which will be most acceptable.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WILSON.

## SOUTHERN JACKSONISM.

The Jackson party, in the South, still continue to cry out against the Tariff. They still term us *Pirates* who are ready to plunder them of all they possess. They still advise the treating of us as *midnight assassins*, to be met with a blunderbuss and destroyed.—They openly advise and insist upon a dissolution of the Union. The Jackson presses, in this state, have excluded from their columns the proceedings of these Southern Hotspurs. "They have cried peace, peace, but there is no peace." They cannot long delude, or hide the truth from their readers. As long as a single voice is raised to give utterance to the traitorous sound, *disunion*, no man should consider the stability of this government secure. No individual would whisper, let alone loudly crying for a separation of the states, were he not backed by a large, powerful, and organized party. Even the Southern papers warn us of danger, they tell us of ambitious men who are ready, nay watching for an opportunity, to seize a sceptre. We extract from the Greenville Republican, a South Carolina paper, the following remarks:—

"We conceive it due to the cause to which we profess an unalterable adherence, to assure our brother Editor of the Edgefield Hive, that he is in error, when he supposes that we have ceased to resist the treasonable excitement which a certain party in South Carolina seem resolved to push as far as they dare.—We have taken a stand; and we will either die in the breach or repel the foe."

"In the course of our political career, it is to be expected that seasons of popular excitement will arise among us, as they have among other nations; these are the junctures which ambitious men seize to overthrow established institutions, and to raise themselves to thrones and crowns.—Does not the present crisis present mighty temptations to aspiring men? Are there none such in this country? Such characters are among us—and if there were none, it would be right to believe that they did exist."

"What a dreadful and bloody page of history will that be which shall record the name of him who shall dissolve this Union; horrible, however, as the narration will be, there are many who desire to form its principal subject; immortal fame will not be rejected by all, though it be immortal infamy. What did Cromwell care for the curses or praises of posterity; he had present power, what more did he regard? Are there no Cromwells in disposition among us?—if there are none, then human nature itself is revolutionized."

County Meetings.—The friends of the Administration are "up and doing" in Pennsylvania. County meetings have been held in almost every county in the State, and the attendance of the people upon such occasions really surprises, while it gratifies, the most ardent and sanguine friends of the cause. In almost every instance these meetings have been the largest of the kind that have ever been held in their respective counties. Our friends in the different parts of Pennsylvania begin to calculate with confidence upon getting her vote for the administration; and indeed we begin ourselves to think, from the "signs of the times" which are daily rising, that our prospects are far from being dull. Somewhat less than two months yet remains to us, in which to struggle. Let us then go to "work" with redoubled exertions and with renewed spirit, and the day may be ours. If we fail, we fail in a glorious cause.—"In great attempts, it is glorious even to fail." The meetings in Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Northampton, Chester, Delaware, Berks, Schuylkill, Lebanon, Dauphin, and several other counties east of the river, have been extraordinarily large, and have given a new impulse to the exertions of our friends. As to the general result of the election, we have but little fears. We believe all is safe; but we are anxious that our native State, the key-stone of the Federal arch, old Pennsylvania, should record her vote upon the question in such a way, as that hereafter she may not regret or be ashamed of it.

Lanc. Rep.

We learn from a paragraph in the New York Daily Advertiser, that the late differences at Yale College have been so far happily reconciled, that most of the Students who had absented themselves had returned, and were regularly pursuing their studies.





## ADAMS SENTINEL.

OTTUMBER, SEPT. 24.

We copy with pleasure, from the Franklin Repository, Mr. Wilson's exposition of his views of the present contest for the Presidency. It is an answer to an invitation, from a committee at Waynesboro', to attend the late Administration meeting there. It is a highly respectable document—and is worthy an attentive perusal. Such an exposition was looked for from Mr. Wilson, from the fact of his being originally in favor of Gen. Jackson, and at present opposing his election. Some reasons were necessary to be laid before his constituents, under the circumstances of the case. These he has now given; and they are, in the highest degree, satisfactory.

We feel confident, that any thing Mr. Wilson can say upon the subject, will have no effect upon the violent and hot-headed partisans of Gen. Jackson, who appear determined to sacrifice our worthy representative, at the expense of every thing that is honorable in principle, and reputable in decency; but to the moderate politician, who is disposed to "hear before he strikes," the statement of Mr. Wilson will be ample and satisfactory reason for the course he has pursued. That we ground this opinion upon fact, we copy the following article from the "Franklin Republican," the leading Jackson paper of our sister county. We do it with pleasure—for we see in it traces of honorable feeling, which are highly contrasted with those of some other Jackson papers of the district.

From the Franklin Republican, Sept. 16.  
On the preceding page the reader will see a communication from the Hon. Jas. Wilson, one of the Representatives of this District in Congress, in which he frankly and clearly makes known his feelings and views on the Presidential question. We take pleasure in placing it in our columns, not only from the high degree of respect we entertain for the individual, but in justice to a representative who, we believe, has not been wanting in attention to the interests of his constituents, however he may have differed from many of them on a separate question, on which he has an indisputable right to exercise and follow the dictates of his own judgment and feelings. Besides, it serves, quite opportunely, to fully acquaint the electors of the district of the sentiments entertained, by a candidate for their suffrages at the approaching election, on a question which is to be the dividing line between the two contending parties.

The last Compiler contains, (we feel sorry to say, for the honor of the press) an article signed "Veritas," in which are contained extracts from the private letters of the Hon. JAMES WILSON to the individual who now communicates them—written at a time when his opinions of the candidates for the Presidency were different from those now entertained by him—and now published, for the purpose of injuring him.—There is something so grovelling and deplorable in the character of a betrayer of confidence, in the publisher of a private and confidential letter, that it is with difficulty we can speak in measured terms of the base act.

Where high and important ends are to be accomplished, there might be some palliation for a departure from the established principle—but where nothing is to be gained—no new fact developed, as is the case at present, the man who could thus act, ought to be looked upon with a suspicious eye.—Every one knew, that Mr. Wilson had been in favor of Gen. Jackson, but had afterwards, when he had an opportunity, on the spot, of judging of men and measures, changed his opinion. No necessity, therefore, existed for this breach of confidence—this departure from the path of honor.

Some of the leading Jacksonites in this place, are highly pleased with the article, and chuckle with delight at the bare mention of it. They acknowledge, they would not be guilty of such an act themselves, as the publication of a private letter—but express their pleasure and gratification, that such a thing has been done. We can see no difference between the two characters;—were the man who would approve of the publication, and display the highest delight at it, to declare ten thousand times, that he would not have done so himself, we would not believe him—and would just place him on a par with the publisher—and, with the finger of scorn pointed at him, would exclaim,

"Par nobile fratrum"—that is to say, they are allied to each other by the nearest bonds of affinity.

Hon. James Wilson.—This gentleman, like many other citizens of this State, was, previous to, and after, the last

lection for President, a warm and zealous advocate of the pretensions of Gen. Jackson; and, whilst under these feelings, advanced his opinions, without reserve, to his constituents. But, like many others, an inquiry into the charge of corruption, and "bargain and sale," convinced him of its falsity; and an acquaintance with Gen. Jackson, established a firm belief, that, from his violent character and temperament, and want of qualification, he was unfit for the high office of President. Under these circumstances, he could not conscientiously continue in his support—and has declared, openly, his opposition. His remarks, particularly applicable to this part of the subject, will be found in our first page, second column, commencing "At the time."

For this independent course, he has been proscribed—and private letters published, which were written by him, when zealous in the cause of Jackson. There was no necessity for this—Mr. Wilson never has denied, that he was a warm advocate of the General; but reflection and inquiry have altered his opinions. Nothing further can be established, by the publication of any of his letters, than what he readily admits.—The reason, then, of their publicity, cannot arise from a desire for the good of the community—but from an inordinate thirst, which is in many men, of sacrificing the characters of those more exalted and respected than themselves.

Mr. Wilson's course cannot be attributed to interested motives—the whole circumstances of the case contradict such an idea. It was the result of an honest conviction, from reflection, and inquiry, on the spot where he could do so, with fairness and opportunities—and being such, he is entitled to the highest credit, and our warmest support, for doing as he has done—throwing himself open to the abuse and ribaldry of violent partisans, rather than persist in a course of conduct which his conscience told him was radically wrong.

By the following note, to the Editor of the Compiler, it will be seen, that, as we supposed, Mr. WIEMAN has declined running upon the Democratic, alias "Jackson-Republican Ticket." What course will be pursued by the leaders of the party, to fill the vacancy, we cannot say. Some of them talk of running Mr. BLYTHE alone—and hope, by that means, to slip him in "edge-ways." But remember, gentlemen, "it takes two to make a bargain"—and, as the friends of the Administration have a good Ticket of their own, they do not feel disposed to assist Mr. Blythe upon this occasion.

Probably the Jackson meeting, to be held on Saturday, may fill the vacancies occasioned by the declination of Messrs. Wieman and Irvine. They will, no doubt, devise some plan of fancied ingenuity to squeeze Mr. Blythe in—but it will not do, gentlemen—we are not to be caught napping, as we were last fall.

From the Republican Compiler, Sept. 16.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1828.

MR. LEVEYER.—In the Compiler of this week, I observe that the Delegates from the different townships in this County, friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency of the U. States, have made use of my name as a Candidate for a seat in the Legislature of this State. I take the earliest opportunity of requesting my name to be withdrawn from the ticket, having no wish to be a Candidate at this time.

Yours, respectfully,  
ISAAC WIEMAN.

The Editor of the Compiler asserts, in his last paper, that "Mr. Adams deserted the Federal party, because the leaders of that party, in the New-England States, were disposed to dissolve the Union, and make common cause with Great Britain." This is a declaration, which Mr. Lefever ought to possess good grounds to prove, before he makes it. We have never believed it. The declarations of Mr. GILES, one of the violent Hotspurs of the South, is no evidence to us. And the fact, that Mr. JEFFERSON, who was then President, and who was also informed of it, according to Giles, took no measures in the case, is presumptive evidence, that such a disclosure never was made.

And, even supposing for a moment, the truth of the charge—can the Editor of the Compiler venture to say, that it would not have been the highest evidence of patriotism and devotion to his country, in Mr. ADAMS, to have disclosed any facts, if they did exist within his knowledge, which were important to the Union of the country? He could not surely say, that such an act was wrong—provided it ever was done.—But we deny it, in toto.

As to the comparison of the Federalists of this county to spaniels, &c. and accusing them of opposing the government, it is a fruitless attempt to change their opinions of the present contest.—They are considerate, reflecting men—and cannot be led into the support of Gen. Jackson, under any circumstances—a man whose character and qualifications so decidedly unfit him for the high office to which he aspires.—then

though Mr. Adams might not be their first choice. They have been so completely satisfied with the wise and upright measures of his Administration, that any little piques which might arise, have been completely lost sight of, in an anxious desire for the welfare of our common country. They feel desirous for his re-election, not only because they approve of his acts—but that they dread the exaltation of a merely military man, and the advancement of his Southern factious followers. Adams county will give, we have little doubt, a vote honorable to herself, and astounding to the enemies of good government. The cause is a righteous one—and every friend of his country will feel it his duty to attend the polls; and if, after all, the cause should fail, (which we cannot believe) he can lay his hand upon his heart, and exclaim, "If Rome must fall, I am innocent."

The newly-fledged Collegian, who figures in the Compiler, over the signature of *Eumenides*, has honored the Editor of the Sentinel with a passing notice. He assumes false premises—and reasons therefrom, with a scholastic ingenuity, that does credit to his talent for disputation, but none to his heart. We never said it was blasphemy to defend the dead. He makes the assertion—and builds thereon his argument.—He has placed an expression alluded to by him, in an entirely different light from what it should be—and then concludes that we justify "blasphemy." The young gentleman, we fear, has dealt so much in *Sophisms*, in the schools, by way of strengthening his logical powers, or fitting himself for disputation—that he is unable at once to leave them off. But we would advise him, to confine himself to true and honest premises—and if he fails to convince, therefrom, by his powers of reasoning, he fails with a good conscience.

It seems, almost, a useless waste of time to answer the various false declarations of the Jackson writers, upon any particular subject. They appear determined to have the last word at all times. Their assertion that the Administration papers had been circulating a story relative to Gen. Jackson's mother, &c. having been proved utterly destitute of truth—they have not the effrontery to persist in it any longer—but now say, that it was circulated "privately" by agents of the Administration! When will this system of falsehood and deception cease!

Young Men's Meeting.—The meeting of the young men of Adams county, friendly to the Administration, on Saturday last, was very considerably larger than was anticipated. Notwithstanding the busy season of the year, more than One Hundred, nearly all of whom were from the country, were present. It is indeed cheering, to see the unexampled interest and unanimity of feeling, which pervades our young men.—They appear determined to preserve those institutions, which their Fathers have obtained for them, pure and uncontaminated by the foul touch of faction, and uninjured by the rude grasp of a rash "Military Chieftain." Their proceedings evince the warm feeling which now exists in the friends of good order and good government, and which leads them on to active and vigorous exertion in the good cause. Let the cry be onward!

The South.—To show that the rebellious spirit is not quelled in the South—but that a most violent attempt will be made, by the election of Gen. Jackson, and the repeal of the Tariff laws, to destroy the best policy and highest interests of our country—and that our Constitution is, with them, but a name—we give the following extract from the proceedings of a large concourse of citizens, in South Carolina, on the 1st inst. at which the Hon. Charles Jones Critchfield presided. A most important crisis is, indeed, rapidly approaching—and we do hope, that this rebellious spirit will be checked, by the re-election of Mr. Adams, before it has attained a head and strength, which would render it formidable.

Here follows the extract:  
We cannot yield to the opinion, that written Constitutions or forms of Government, are of further or other value in securing to a People the enjoyment of their liberties, than as they ascertain and define the limits of lawful authority, and enable the people to determine what acts of power are tyrannical and dangerous to liberty. Paper and parchment are of themselves insufficient for the preservation of the principles and provisions of any Constitution—which must rest for its support and defence against the encroachments of power, on an enlightened, inbred and devoted love of liberty, on the part of the People, and a determination to maintain it at all hazards.

Resolved, therefore, That regarding the late Tariff as fraught with ruin to our industry, and destructive of our prosperity, as violating the letter and

spirit of our Constitution; and as subversive of the principles of free government; we should be traitors to ourselves—traitors to the Constitution—and traitors to the most sacred principles of freedom, if we tamely submitted to its operation, or failed to offer to it the most firm and persevering Resistance.

2. Resolved, That we deprecate all hasty measures of violence, in opposition to the late Tariff, or to any law which has received the sanction of the Federal Legislature, however such law may transcend the powers of the Legislature, or violate the compact in which our Union is founded. That a just sense of our own dignity, no less than our attachment to the principles of the Constitution, and the Confederacy of the States, requires that we should avoid unnecessary excitement, and that every peaceable means of remonstrance and persuasion should be exhausted, ere we place ourselves in an attitude of hostility to the General Government; but that we regard our opposition to the tariff as a contest of principle—a contest for rights and liberties, which we hold above all price, and dearer than life itself; and that this contest cannot be abandoned by us, whatever be the consequences, until we have been successful in obtaining a repeal of the late Tariff, and an abandonment of the principle on which it is founded, at once and forever.

"Coffin-Handbills."—The matter contained in these articles, is of such a nature, as to awaken the honest sensibilities of our hearts; and, if true, ought to cause the reflecting citizen, who has joined the party which supports Jackson, without duly considering the character of that individual, to pause ere he gives his vote. These handbills have heretofore been ridiculed by the friends of Jackson—and pronounced able assistants of their cause; but finding the effect which the development of the character of Gen. Jackson has, to his injury—they have set to work, if possible, to controvert the facts which are contained in those Handbills. We believe the matter contained therein, cannot be contradicted, with truth—and being facts, they must—they will have their effect.

"A Militia-man," in the last Compiler, has been endeavoring to prove, that the corps, of which the six militia-men, who were shot by the orders of Gen. Jackson, formed a part, were ordered out for six months. Now, it does appear to us, that official records ought to be believed—and they furnish the following facts, which completely establish, that three months was the legal time of service of those men.

From the National Journal.  
It is a truth that the standing law of Tennessee, the state of which they were citizens, authorized the detaining of drafted militia for the term of three months only.

It is a fact that so strong was the impression of the Tennessee militia that they could not be holden under a draft longer than three months, that a corps of them, called into service under a law passed the 19th of April, 1812, which obliged them to serve six months, (which continued in force only till the 10th of April, 1814,) claimed their discharge on the 4th of January, 1814, at the expiration of three months, and most of them actually returned to their homes accordingly. [See Gov. Blount's letters to the Secretary of War, of the 24th December, 1813, and 5th January, 1814, published with the record of the trial.]

It is a fact, that, upon the representation of the case by Gov. Blount to the Secretary of War, he returned for answer, that "The militia may be considered as having been called out under the law of 1795, which limits the service to three months. The President is more disposed to make this decision, as the State law provides that a period of three months shall be deemed a tour of duty, and as the spirit and patriotism of Tennessee leaves no doubt but that a succession of corps competent to the objects of Government, will be regularly provided." [See Secretary of War to Gov. Blount, of 3d January, 1814, published with the record of the trial.]

It is a fact, that on the 23d of March, 1814, Gov. Blount addressed the Secretary of War, acknowledged the receipt of his said letter of the 3d January, said that he had, "some time since, forwarded copies of it to Generals Pinckney, Jackson, and Hall, for their information of the Secretary's willingness that the troops therein alluded to might be discharged;" that he, "not being a military man, had asked of Generals Pinckney and Jackson, in respectful terms, whether it was not proper for one of them to order that those troops be discharged;" and that he had "not heard from either in reply." [See Governor Blount's letter to the Secretary of War, published with the record of the trial.]

It is a fact, that the Secretary of War, on the 15th of April, replied to the said letter of Gov. Blount of the 23d March, saying—"My letter of the 3d January last was intended to operate as an instruction on this subject. It contained the decision of the President in the case

and was addressed to your Excellency, as the functionary having the best means of making it known to the parties concerned." [See the Secretary's letter, published with the record of the trial.]

It is a fact, that, to supply the place of the militia thus claiming their discharge at the expiration of three months (though they were beyond doubt, legally holden for six,) Gov. Blount, on the 3d January, 1814, issued his order, calling into service 2300 militia, to be "detached, organized, armed, and equipped, as the act of Congress respecting detached militia, passed the 10th of April, 1812, requires, for a term of three months actual service of the U. States against the hostile Creek Indians." [See the letter with record of trial.]

It is a fact, that the order thus calling out militia for three months, under a law which authorized a draft for six, was transmitted to the Secretary of War, by Gov. Blount, on the 11th of January, 1814, with the following assignment of his reasons for fixing upon the shortest term: "The troops heretofore ordered out from this State, having performed a three months' tour, and thereby having, in their opinion, done their duty, having mostly returned to their homes, is a reason why my order was given. The term of duty mentioned [three months] is most congenial to the feelings and expectations of militia; hence the better to promote the good of the service, that term was mentioned, together with the hope that in that time the campaign would be over. The idea of a longer term to militia, who, I believe, are all alive to a sense of duty, and anxious for a vigorous and effectual prosecution of the campaign, is disgusting, and if required of them to perform a longer term, their disappointment might lead to great evils, which it is very desirable to avoid." [See documents published at last session of Congress.]

It is a fact that the Creek war terminated in the month of April, 1814, and all the militia, except those necessary to garrison the posts, were discharged. [See Gen. Jackson's letter to Secretary of War of 5th May, 1814, published at last session of Congress.]

It is a fact, that the militia of which the "six" formed a part, were called into service by Gov. Blount on the 20th May, 1814, for the purpose of relieving those who were garrisoning the posts in the Creek country, where they arrived and were mustered on the 20th of June following. [See Gov. Blount's order, and the muster rolls, published at last session of Congress.]

It is a fact that they were called into service by virtue of a law of Congress of 1793, (the law of 10th of April, 1812, having expired,) which limited the service of militia to three months; amended, however, by an act passed 18th of April, 1814, by which the President was authorized, if he should think the public good required it, to order their detention six months.

It is a truth that neither after said militia were called into service, nor after the passage of the said law giving the President said authority, were any orders general or special, made or issued by the President, or the Secretary of War, requiring their detention for a longer term than three months. [See certificate of C. J. Nourse, chief clerk in War department, published by order of Congress at the last Session.]

It is a truth that the only act of the President which has ever been pretended to be regarded as an order for the detention of these men, beyond the term of three months, is a letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 11th of January, 1814, three months and seven days before the law giving the President power to issue such order, came into existence, and only eight days after the Secretary had communicated to Gov. Blount, the President's decision (with the reasons of it,) that the militia which left the service at the end of three months, though legally holden for six, might be considered as discharged;—in which letter the Secretary says, "You are authorized to supply by militia drafts or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the militia division under the command of Mr. Gen. Jackson, and without referring, on this head, to this Department. It may be well that your Excellency should consult Gen. Pinckney on such occasion, as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the public objects."

It not only thus appears that no order was ever issued by the President requiring the detention of these "militia men" beyond the term of three months; but, on the contrary.

### MARRIED,

On Thursday last, Mr. John Banks, of this borough, to Mrs. Mary Miller, of Cumberland county.

### DIED,

On Tuesday the 16th inst. Mrs. ————, wife of Mr. Henry Toot, of Cumberland township.



## YOUNG MEN'S Administration Meeting.

A very large and respectable meeting of the Young Men of Adams county, friendly to the Administration, and the re-election of JOHN Q. ADAMS, was held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 20th Sept. The meeting was organized by appointing Col. JAMES MILHENNY, Jr. President; JOHN KLINE, and Dr. ANDREW THOMSON, Vice-Presidents; and Isaac E. Wierman, and John Dickson, Jr. Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated, it was, on motion, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft an Address and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Robert S. King, Esq. Wm. Johnston, Esq. Isaac E. Wierman, Henry W. Slagle, Wm. H. Brinkerhoff, James White, Jr. Thomas Bringham, John Kline, and Dr. A. Thomson, were appointed the Committee—who, after having retired for a short time, reported the following Address and Resolutions—which were unanimously adopted:

### ADDRESS. FELLOW-CITIZENS:

It is true, as has often been remarked, during the present canvass for President, that there has been no period since the formation of our Government, that has so loudly called for vigilance and activity on the part of the people; nor no time when the political world has been so threatened with an overthrow of its principles and constitutions, as the present time. A crisis has arrived, that is of vital importance to the people of the United States, but more particularly, to us, of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania pride, her honor, the American System, the true Pennsylvania policy, has been attacked; threats are every where made, through the South, to rob us of the Tariff, to dismember the Union, and to render us again wholly and entirely dependent on Europe for many of the manufactures which our own States can supply. All this is done because, forsooth, we will not lend our aid to place a "Military Chieftain," "a hero of a single victory," an unqualified aspirant, in the President's chair. The excitement, great and unheard of as it is, is caused by the opposition of a few dissatisfied office-hunters, to the present wise and virtuous Administration. The time has truly arrived, when the people should ponder well and think. Men of all talents, character, and situations in life, are now invited by the interest they feel for their country's welfare, to partake in the struggle for liberty—and to secure for themselves, and their posterity, the full enjoyment of all the blessings, benefits, and privileges, that they and their ancestors have enjoyed under our present happy and prosperous Government. The first term of the present Chief Magistrate will soon end. He then must be re-elected, or another chosen to supply his place. Gen. Andrew Jackson, "a Southern man, with Southern feelings," is the only candidate held up in opposition to Mr. Adams. We say held up, because, without the unceasing exertions of crouching sycophants, he must fall; without the rant, bombast, and intrigue, of desperate office-seekers, he must sink, having nothing besides his own feeble exertions to support him. Any thing we can say, will not raise Mr. Adams higher in the scale of public opinion, than he now stands. His sterling worth, his brilliant talents, his known patriotism, his veneration for the constitution, and his writings, place him high above the "Military Idol," and the grovelling demagogues, who have directed their shafts of calumny and slander at him. Mr. Adams has no superior, and but one equal in the United States; and that individual fills the most honorable and difficult station in our National Cabinet—we mean Henry Clay. Who dare say aught against his virtue, honesty, or talents? He stands firm in the confidence and respect of the people, although his integrity has been assailed on all sides. The attempts to vilify & traduce his character, have been as unavailing as was the palfrey one, to prove corruption in the election of Mr. Adams, unfounded and false. Mr. Clay has sustained an honorable and untarnished character in all situations & under all circumstances—and when an Eaton, a Hamilton, a McDuffie, a Rowan, a Stevenson, and a Buchanan, have ceased to live even in the remembrance of the Hero's friends, he will flourish & be honored with the applause and confidence of his countrymen, & the friendship of all distinguished men. Every scheme that envy or malice could invent has been resorted to, to brand with infamy & disgrace, that great man—but his upright, his firm, and manly conduct, have, we think, fixed him so secure in the esteem of the friends of liberty, and good order, that such attempts have been abortive.

For such and other reasons, which the committee might give, do they recommend the full and hearty support

of the Administration to all. The committee oppose the election of Gen. Jackson—because, they have read of nothing, they have heard of nothing, neither do they know of any thing, that entitles him to the first office in the Union. Where are the speeches, delivered by him when in public life, by which we might judge of his learning, mind, or understanding? Where are public documents containing his bursts of eloquence? Who has ever seen specimens of his oratory? What paper contains the respect for the laws he professes to understand? Is any such paper or person to be found? No, fellow-citizens, no speech, no writing, no extract speaks loud of his performances; either in court, as a legislator, or on the bench. We are left entirely in the dark, by his friends, as to his advancement at the bar, his literary acquirements, or his popularity as a legislator. His warmest supporters fear to hazard the assertion, that he excelled in either of these, simply because they know such would be false, that detection would be inevitable, and a damning stamp be fixed upon their cause.

Whatever has appeared as the production of Gen. Jackson's brain, goes to establish his incapacity for civil office. His acts, when Governor of the Floridas, set forth his true character.—We ask all to read the public documents, which have lately appeared in our newspapers, in which are contained his orders, and laws of his own framing. You will there see the ambitious and aspiring tyrant's acts. We ask you to read attentively, and judge for yourselves.

The General's friends rest contented with calling him the hero of New Orleans—a military chieftain. That he was a soldier, and a successful General, no one will deny. But does it follow, as a matter in course, that a soldier, without any qualifications for a civil magistrate of the highest order, must make a good and prudent President? The history of all countries, governed by military men, shows that their elevation has been the ruin of all republics. With the fact before our eyes, that fallen Republics lay their downfall on the heads of military, ambitious, and aspiring men, would it not be a dangerous experiment for Republican America, to follow their example, and elect Andrew Jackson? We leave you to draw your own conclusions. Gen. Jackson has military fame; far be it from us, to ask you to rob him of it: let his head go down to the grave, covered with honor and a crown of his country's glory.—But we do ask you not to give him your votes, and assist in raising him higher than where he flourished, (if he flourished any where.) He is dangerous.—His exploits in military life are sounded far and wide, by the trumpet voices of his adherents. A few of his deeds of war have, it is true, excited feelings of gratitude and pride in the breasts of his countrymen; but, it is equally true that many more of them have roused the indignation and aversion of all honest, thinking, and humane men. The Hero's friends complain of the injustice done the General. They say he fought our battles; that he endured all the privations and sufferings of numberless campaigns, (feeding upon acorns half the time) without a murmur; that his character, both public and private, has been wantonly attacked; nay, more, they insinuate, that the people have no right to know his private character; but that his secret and private transactions should be concealed from the people.—Are the people of independent America to have a man to rule over them, whose reputation has suffered justly, and whose private character is blemished, and spotted with crime and inhumanity—and never be told of it? No, gentlemen, no—the people have a right to know all that can be urged against a candidate for the high office of President; and it is their duty to inquire into these things.

It is a fact, that many and very serious charges have been laid at the General's door; and, without one single exception, all have been incontestibly proved. Among this number are ingratitude, inhumanity, fraud, deceit, and crime. Aye, Jackson has been accused with having connived at the murder of a youth, having acted as a second in a duel between two mere lads, in which one was killed. If this charge be true, we must believe that the catalogue of his evil deeds is now complete. His integrity, his judgment, and his discretion, have been condemned. But never have we any where been told, that tyranny and injustice did not make up part of his character. He never done an act, that was not tinged with tyranny, self-will, or corruption. In short, he has been proved to want every character and recommendation, that would qualify him for the station to which he aspires. He who did violate the constitution, by making the civil power subordinate to the military, and in many other instances. He who, like the insidious serpent, crept into the family of affection and confidence, and tore a fond wife from the embraces of a husband.

He, who leagued with Aaron Burr, for the unhallowed purpose of betraying our country, if not the home of his birth, the home of his education and manhood, into the hands of her enemies, for his own personal aggrandizement. He, whose sole delight is "blood and carnage." He, who gloried in the annihilation of a race of his fellow-citizens. He, who, when his victims were sleeping in apparent security, issued his orders for their extermination. He, who, without law, signed the death warrant of Harris and his comrades. He, who bartered in human flesh for profit. He, whose hands are stained with the blood of his fellow man.—Is the candidate opposed to the virtuous and enlightened statesman, J. Q. Adams!

We do conscientiously believe, all the above charges have been sustained. We do not wish you to rely wholly upon what we have stated, as facts; we ask you to read and comment; and if, after doing so, you do not agree with us in saying, that Gen. Jackson was a negro trader; that he violated the constitution; that he polluted the bed of his neighbor and friend; that he was engaged in Burr's conspiracy; that he did murder in cold blood, sixteen Indians; that he did, cruelly, and without law, approve of the sentence passed upon the six militiamen; that he deceived, by false colors, two Indian chiefs into his camp, and afterwards executed them; that his disposition is tyrannical, his temper ungovernable, and his inhumanity apparent in every act done by him—then we will confess, that we can neither read correctly, nor understand what we do read. What is the language of the hearts of all who have read attentively? Is it, "well done, good and faithful servant"; for your acts of charity and humanity, we will reward you; your acknowledged talents demand an honorable station, and your worth entitles you to the highest honors a grateful people can bestow? Or, is it not rather, go, unfeeling man, pluck from the grave the victims of your cruelty; present before us a well cultivated mind, spotless character, and true patriotism; restore to the poor what you have robbed them of; replace what you have removed; soothe the widowed mother; calm the desponding and bereaved parent; repent; be respected at home; and then ask of us that support which must elevate you?

Permit us, fellow-citizens, in conclusion, to press upon you the necessity of exertion. Vigilance is necessary. The Heroites will leave no stone unturned. Young men, we must be active; very much depends upon us. By our conduct and perseverance, let us show the opposition, that even they can not surpass us. Let us unite our exertions for our country's good. Suffer not sectional feelings or prejudices to influence you in your votes, or to slacken your exertions. We ask you to take your country's welfare for your guide; and to let neither name, nor the advice of others, tempt you to forsake it. The cause of the Administration is good. It is your country's cause. Steadiness and perseverance will ensure success. Without watchfulness and care, nothing can be secured. With activity and zeal, much may be retained; for what we have is good. Friends of the Administration, awake. It will be necessary, in the approaching contest, to appear on the battle ground, fearless, and prepared to crush the rising hopes of the Heroites. Let no lover of his country's glory be slothful. Let all arise and march to the polls, ready to dispel the gathering clouds.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That every act of the Administration, strengthens our belief of its virtue, purity, and talents, its economy and prudence.

Resolved, That we rejoice that our fellow-citizen, Richard Bush, has been nominated as Vice-President, believing that in him we see a warm friend and able advocate of the Tariff.

Resolved, That we view the Jackson policy, as detrimental to Pennsylvania; and that we will use all fair and honest endeavors to put it down.

Resolved, That for the great and numberless services rendered the United States by that persecuted, but innocent man, Henry Clay—he merits the highest commendations of a grateful people.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the bargain and corruption story, was got up by Jackson men, for political purposes; that it is destitute of foundation in truth; and that all honest men should view its promoters as wicked and designing disorganizers.

Resolved, That the nomination in this Congressional district by the Administration party, is in strict accordance with our wishes, and shall have our free and hearty support. That we do most cordially approve of the nomination of the Hon. James Wilson—that his upright and manly support of the American System, and his modest conduct at all times, renders him a fit subject for eulogy.—While our other representative, William Ramsey, deserves no better fate than that which

awaits every vile-mouthed pettifogger—the sneer, frown, and contempt of the people.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a committee of Correspondence:—Robert S. King, Esq. Wm. Johnston, Isaac E. Wierman, Henry W. Slagle, and John Dickson, Jr.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Officers, and published in all the Newspapers of the County.

JAS. MILHENNY, Jr. Pres't.  
JOHN KLINE, Vice-Pres'ts.  
ANDREW THOMSON, Sec's.  
Isaac E. Wierman, John Dickson, Jr.

## ADAMS COUNTY Administration Ticket.

CONGRESS,  
James Wilson,  
George Chambers.  
ASSEMBLY,  
James M'Sherry,  
Thomas Stephens.  
COMMISSIONER,  
James M'Ilhenny, Jr.  
AUDITOR,  
William Patterson.  
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,  
Peter Diehl, (Tanner.)  
TRUSTEES,  
Dr. John Paxton,  
Robert G. Harper.

JACKSON TICKET.  
Congress,  
William Ramsey,  
Thomas Hartley Crawford.  
Assembly,  
Ezra Blythe,  
Isaac Wierman.\*  
Commissioner,  
Christian Picking.  
Auditor,  
Thomas Reid.  
Director of the Poor,  
George Brown.  
Trustees,  
William N. Irvine,\*  
Andrew G. Miller.

\*Declined.  
**WAS LOST,**  
ON the 20th inst. on the Gettysburg and Chambersburg turnpike, between P. Mark's and this place, a SILVER WATCH. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 23.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber intends, in a short time, to move to the western country: He, therefore, tenders his grateful respects to his friends and customers for the liberal encouragement they favored him with, and informs them, that Messrs. Culp & Spottswood, (Tailors,) have commenced business in the Shop he occupied; and, with assurance, recommends them to his former friends and customers, that they are good workmen, and does not hesitate in saying, that, perhaps, they are better qualified to please than the subscriber, if he were to stay and continue business.  
SAMUEL HOOVER.  
Sept. 23.

## CULP & SPOTTSWOOD, TAILORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Gettysburg, and the Public generally, that they have taken the Shop lately occupied by Samuel Hoover, (Tailor,) in South Baltimore street, one door south of Mr. George Swope's Store, where they intend to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches; and as they will continually receive the newest fashions from the Cities, they flatter themselves that they will be able to make

**GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING** in the neatest, most substantial & fashionable manner; and hope, by punctuality and strict attention to business, to share a part of the public patronage.  
Gettysburg, Sept. 23.

## FOR SALE—A FARM,

SITUATE in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William McClellan, David Byers, and others, containing 173 Acres and 63 Perches of PATENTED LAND, on which are a Dwelling-House, new Stone Bank Barn, a good spring; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. The contemplated Turnpike from Gettysburg to Hagers-town, will pass through the premises. The Farm will be shown to any one wishing to purchase, by DAVID WILSON.  
Sept. 23.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
TO THE CREDITORS OF  
**JAMES HUNTER,**  
Late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due the Creditors of said deceased; and will meet for that purpose, at the house of Zephaniah Herbert, Innkeeper, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 18th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when and where the Creditors are requested to exhibit their claims.

JOHN F. MACFARLANE,  
THOMAS C. MILLER,  
ZEPHANIAH HERBERT.  
Sept. 23.

**James M'Gonegal,** Alias Subpoena for a DIVORCE.  
**Lucretia M'Gonegal,**  
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,  
To Lucretia M'Gonegal.  
YOU are hereby commanded to be and appear, in your proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said James M'Gonegal, your husband, should not be divorced from the bond of matrimony.  
P. HEAGY, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Sept. 23.

**\$5 REWARD.**  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Petersburg, (York Springs,) two indentured apprentice boys, named GEORGE W. FICKLE and EPHRAIM LOBACH. Whoever will take up said boys, and return them to me, shall receive the above reward, or \$2.50 for either. All persons are forbidden harboring or trusting them, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who do.  
WM. MOREHEAD.  
Sept. 23.

**STRAY MARE.**  
CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hamilton township, Adams county, the last of July, a Bay Mare Filly, supposed to be a yearling past. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
MARTIN EBERT.  
Sept. 23.

**LIBERTY RIFLEMEN, ATTENTION!**  
AN ELECTION will be held at D. Eiker's Mill, on Saturday the 4th of October next, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. to elect One Captain, One First Lieutenant, and One Second Lieutenant; for said Company.  
J. SANDERS, B. I.  
Sept. 23.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 24th of October next, on the premises,

**A PLANTATION,** situate part in Latimore township, Adams county, and part in York county, one mile from George Deardorff's Mill, adjoining lands of Samuel Burkholder, Adam Hoffman, and others, containing

**213 ACRES** and allowance, of Patented Land. The improvements are a good two-story Log House & Log Barn, and an excellent Apple & Peach Orchard; a good Spring near the house, and Springs in every field. The one-half of the tract is in excellent Timber. To be sold as the Estate of CONRAD WEAVER, deceased.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by JOHN ALBERT, Adm'r.  
Sept. 23, 1828.

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

**A FARM, NEAR BALTIMORE, FOR RENT OR WORK ON SHARES.**

THE above Farm is situate about 6 miles from Baltimore, containing about 250 ACRES; it is in first-rate order, and the advantages very desirable, situation being so near market, and as a dairy farm, would prove very lucrative; it also has a TAVERN STAND attached; the manure from it will prove a great advantage. An industrious farmer would find it a very desirable situation.  
Apply at this Office.  
Sept. 9.

Advertisements, &c. omitted this week, will be attended to in our next.



PHILIP HEAGY, Mayor